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Derrick Brown

ATTN: PATENT APPLICATIONS

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Re: U.S. Patent Application Entitled **"CONFIGURING DYNAMIC DATABASE PACKAGESET SWITCHING FOR USE IN PROCESSING BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS" (CAMS II)** -- Doughty, et al. (Atty Dkt. No. 5053-31101)

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is a disclosure including a title page, a 26 page specification, 10 pages of claims (Claims 1-39), and a one page abstract. In addition, we have also included Figures 1-15 on 16 sheets. The disclosure and drawings constitute the application of Charles P. Bobbitt and Steven G. Doughty for the above-entitled invention.

Please note that this application is filed without an inventor Declaration and filing fees. Applicant requests the Patent and Trademark Office to accept this application and accord a serial number and filing date as of the date this application is deposited with the U.S. Postal Service for Express Mail. Further, the Applicant requests that the NOTICE OF MISSING PARTS-FILING DATE GRANTED be sent to the undersigned Applicant representative.

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**CONFIGURING DYNAMIC DATABASE PACKAGESET SWITCHING
FOR USE IN PROCESSING BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS**

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PRIORITY CLAIM

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/162,509 entitled "Configuring Dynamic Database Packageset Switching For Use In Processing Business Transactions," filed October 29, 1999.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

10

The present invention generally relates to computer software programs and databases to be used in Financial Service Organizations. More particularly, the present invention relates to the dynamic selection of a database identifier, associated with a database, based on application program requirements in a Financial Service Organization (FSO) business transaction processing system.

15

2. Description of the Related Art

20

FSOs such as banks, credit unions, etc., use computer systems running software programs to process customer account transactions. The computer systems may include databases for storing data such as the master files of customer account information, transactional data such as customer credit card purchase transactions, processing data such as the processing parameters used in processing transactions, and history data such as log files of daily activities for later batch processing.

25

Databases may be used in FSO business transaction processing systems to store, manage and retrieve data for a variety of applications. In many instances, the databases may be extremely large. The contents of the database may often occupy memory space measured in hundred's of gigabytes. When application programs need to access

enormous amounts of data on a transactional basis, whether in batch mode or real-time mode, the FSO business transaction processing systems often utilize commercially available database products. One embodiment of a commercially available database product is the DB2 database from International Business Machines (IBM).

5

Some nomenclature is introduced here to aid in the understanding of terminology used. A database packageset contains information needed by the FSO database software to locate and access data in the most efficient way for a particular application program in the FSO business transaction processing system. Database packageset switching occurs
10 when the database packageset values associated with one application program are changed to the database packageset values associated with another application program in the same business transaction processing system. Dynamic database packageset switching occurs when the database packageset values associated with one application program are changed in real-time to the database packageset values associated with another
15 application program in the same business transaction processing system. FSO database environmental variables and database registry values may contain information to control a specific database environment within the FSO business transaction processing system. The user may change environmental variables and registry values to change the FSO database environment.

20

An example of an FSO that may use such a business transaction processing system is a credit card institution. A credit card institution may issue credit cards to customers of the FSO. The credit card institution may also issue credit cards on behalf of client businesses such as department stores. The credit card institution may also acquire
25 and process credit card transactions from customers and client businesses such as department stores. For example, a credit card institution may issue its own credit card. The credit card institution may also have a client department store. The credit card institution may issue a credit card under the department store's name, and may collect and process all credit card transactions for the department store, charging a fee for each

transaction processed. Some of the credit card transactions collected by the credit card institution may be for credit cards not issued by the credit card institution. These transactions may be forwarded to the FSO that issued the card. In turn, other FSOs may forward credit card transactions to the credit card institution. Transactions for credit
5 cards issued by the credit card institution may be processed by the credit card institution.

The FSO business transaction processing system may include a data dictionary. A data dictionary may be defined as a collection of descriptions of the data items or elements in the database. For example, the FSO business transaction processing system
10 data dictionary may describe the data elements involved in credit card processing. The data dictionary may describe each of the data elements in the database for credit card processing. Groups of data such as master files and transactions may be comprised of data elements defined in the data dictionary. Examples of data elements in the FSO data
15 dictionary are customer name, credit card type, and card issuer.

The FSO business transaction processing system may include processing parameters used in processing transactions. Processing parameters may be used to apply business logic to the data elements in the transaction during processing. An example of a transaction in the FSO system is a credit card transaction. An example of a processing
20 parameter is a transaction price that may be charged to a client of a credit card institution for processing a credit card transaction. Another example of a processing parameter may be a database identifier, which may point to the location of the data in an FSO database.

The FSO transaction processing application software program may use one or
25 more processing parameters while processing a transaction. A processing parameter may have different values for different transactions. The application software program may examine the values of one or more data elements in the transaction data or database master files to determine the value of a processing parameter for the transaction.

A combination of data elements used to determine the value of a processing parameter may be referred to as a key definition for the processing parameter. The combination of data element values constructed from the key definition may be referred to as a key value. For example, a software program for processing credit card transactions for a credit card institution may use the credit card issuer and card type to determine the database identifier.

Key definitions and key value construction are hardcoded in the source code for the FSO system software programs. Modifying the key definitions and the construction of key values from the key definitions involves modifying the source code for all software programs that use the key definitions, recompiling and relinking the programs, reinstalling the software programs, and possibly modifying the data dictionary and database structure used by the software programs. If more than one FSO use the software programs, customization of key definitions and key value construction for one of the FSOs requires creating and maintaining a customized copy of the source code for the programs.

In some FSO systems, processing parameters, such as the database identifier, and the key values used to identify them may be hardcoded in the source code for the FSO system software programs. Modifying the processing parameters and key values for these systems may involve modifying the source code for all software programs that use the processing parameter, recompiling and relinking the programs, and reinstalling the software programs. In other FSO systems, the processing parameters and key values may be stored in the FSO system database. In these systems, the processing parameters and key values in the database and the key definitions and key value construction in the source code must be synchronized. Thus, the processing parameters and key values in the database may be considered hardcoded as well, as they cannot be modified without also modifying the source code and rebuilding the programs as described above.

During the initial design and development phase of a large scale database application, such as the DB2, it may be necessary or desirable to have different database environments such as Development, Quality, Testing, Production, etc. In addition, the Development environment may also be different, based on the operating system of the computer. It may be necessary or desirable to have one or more databases within one environment. For example, it may be desirable to have a separate database for each development engineer within one DB2 Development environment.

Database limitations may prohibit the use of multiple environments within the same database sub-system. The number of multiple databases within one environment within the same database sub-system may also be limited. One embodiment of a database, which may have some of these limitations is the DB2 database from International Business Machines (IBM). These limitations may often substantially reduce the flexibility of the FSO transaction processing application software program to adapt to changing business requirements. For example, an FSO business transaction processing system may need to expand and respond quickly to integrate a newly acquired FSO or process transactions from a new FSO location. A conventional method to implement these changes often involves changing the source code of the application program. This method is programming intensive, time consuming and costly.

The conventional method for the FSO transaction processing application software program developer to work around database environment restriction may be to manually modify the application program source code, in an off-line mode, to change the environment name in the database registry values. The application source code may be written in higher level programming languages such as COBOL, SQL, C, Visual Basic, C++, Java, and others. Manual switching between the one or more database environments may often involve a shutdown and startup phase for the database sub-system. This is especially undesirable in installations, which attempt to operate continuously.

The conventional method for the FSO transaction processing application software program developer to avoid the difficulty of adding a new database name may be to add new data to an existing database name. As an alternate, the application software program developer could manually modify the application program source code, in an off-line mode, to change the database name in the DB2 registry values to the 'new' database name. The application source code may be written in higher level programming languages such as COBOL, SQL, C, Visual Basic, C++, Java, and others. Both of these methods have drawbacks.

- 10 The method of adding new data to an existing DB2 database increases the size, often reducing the system performance and increasing maintenance complexity. The method of changing a database name by using applicable commands in the application programming language i.e. by modifying the source code, significantly increases the development time and the costs. For example, adding a new company database in an FSO
- 15 may affect the source code in thousands of application programs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides various embodiments of an improved method and system for dynamically selecting a database packageset table entry based on application
5 program requirements. In some embodiments, data may be stored in tables in the database. In one embodiment, a key definition table, a dynamic database packageset switching table comprising data identifier values and user defined key values may be provided. In one embodiment, user interfaces to enter, modify, and delete data in the key definition, dynamic database packageset switching table may be provided.

10 In one embodiment, a program executing on an FSO computer system may provide a user interface that may allow a user of the program to construct key definitions for building the processing key values used in locating processing parameters in the FSO system database. The key definitions may be constructed by selecting one or more data
15 elements to be included as key elements in the key definition. The data elements may be displayed for selection in the graphical user interface. The user interface may also provide a method for specifying a sequence in which the key elements will appear in the key definition. The key definitions may be stored in the database in the FSO system. In one embodiment, the key definitions may be stored in a key definition table in the
20 database.

In one embodiment, a program executing on an FSO computer system may provide a user interface that may allow a user of the program to enter processing
parameter values and key values. The processing parameter values may be configured
25 for use during the processing of data, including FSO transactions, in the FSO computer system. The key values may be configured for use in locating the processing parameters in the FSO computer system. In one embodiment, processing parameter values and key values may be stored in a dynamic database packageset switching table in the database, with one row in the table including one or more fields for storing a key value and one or

more fields for storing database identifier values associated with the key value. In one embodiment, there may be one dynamic database packageset switching table in the database for each processing parameter in the FSO system, with each row in the table including one unique key value for the key definition for the processing parameter, and each row also including the database identifier values locatable using the unique key value. In one embodiment, a key definition may be used to format the user interface for entering key element values. A key element value may be entered for each key element in the key definition, and the key element values may be combined to construct a key value.

10

In one embodiment, the key definitions, key values, database identifier values may be constructed and stored during the configuration of the FSO system.

Configuration of the FSO system may occur at the time the FSO system software programs and databases are initially installed and set up for processing FSO transactions.

15 Configuration of the FSO system may also occur after the initial configuration performed during the installation of the FSO system. A configuration of the FSO system that occurs after the initial configuration may be called a reconfiguration of the FSO system. During reconfiguration, the key definitions, key values, database identifier values constructed during the initial configuration may be modified or deleted, and new key definitions, key values, database identifier values may be added to the FSO system.

20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating the architecture of one embodiment of a financial service organization business transaction processing system with an application program, a database sub-system, a data storage sub-system and a user sub-system in the network;

Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating the architecture of one embodiment of a financial service organization business transaction processing system with an application program, a dynamic database packageset switching sub-system, a computing environment monitoring sub-system, a database sub-system, a data storage sub-system, and a user sub-system in the network;

Figure 2a is a block diagram illustrating one embodiment of a dynamic database packageset switching module, a packageset input/output processing sub-system, a dynamic database packageset switching table, a database input/output processing sub-system, a computing environment monitoring sub-system, a database sub-system, a data storage sub-system;

Figure 3 illustrates a prior art database domain architecture of a financial service organization business transaction processing system with the database domain consisting of a single database sub-system, a single database environment within the database sub-system and one or more databases within the single DB2 database environment;

Figure 4 illustrates a multi-environment, multi-database domain architecture of one embodiment of a financial service organization business transaction processing system with the database domain consisting of a single database sub-system, one or more database environments within the single database sub-system and one or more databases within each of the database environments;

Figure 5 is a prior art flowchart illustrating the need for modifying application program source code to a change in database environment or an addition of a new database according to one embodiment;

Figure 5a is a continuation of flowchart in Figure 5;

Figure 6 is a flowchart illustrating the runtime use of dynamic database packageset switching method according to one embodiment;

Figure 7a is a flowchart illustrating the configuration and runtime use of dynamic database packageset switching method according to one embodiment;

5 Figure 7b is a continuation of flowchart in Figure 7a;

Figure 8 is a data flow diagram illustrating a dynamic database packageset switching for an associated application program database request according to one embodiment;

10 Figure 9 is a data flow diagram illustrating a legacy method for an application program database request according to one embodiment;

Figure 10 illustrates one embodiment of a method for selecting data dictionary data elements as key elements available for inclusion in key definitions;

15 Figure 11 illustrates one embodiment of a method for selecting key elements to be available for inclusion in a particular key definition from a list of key elements available for inclusion in all key definitions;

Figure 12 illustrates one embodiment of a method for selecting key elements for inclusion in a key definition from a list of key elements available for inclusion in the key definition;

20 Figure 13 illustrates one embodiment of a key definition with examples of parameters that may be included in the key element definitions;

Figure 14 illustrates one embodiment of a dynamic database packageset switching table for the key definition of Figure 13 with examples of key values and processing parameter values;

25 Figure 15 illustrates one embodiment of a dynamic database packageset switching table in an FSO system;

While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments thereof are shown by way of example in the drawings and will herein be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that the drawings and

Study	Year	Country	Sample Size (n)	Age Range (years)	Prevalence (%)	95% CI (%)	Notes
1	1998	USA	1,000	18-24	1.2	0.5-2.1	General population
2	1999	USA	2,000	25-34	1.5	0.8-2.4	General population
3	2000	USA	3,000	35-44	1.8	1.1-2.7	General population
4	2001	USA	4,000	45-54	2.1	1.4-3.0	General population
5	2002	USA	5,000	55-64	2.4	1.7-3.3	General population
6	2003	USA	6,000	65-74	2.7	2.0-3.6	General population
7	2004	USA	7,000	75-84	3.0	2.3-3.9	General population
8	2005	USA	8,000	85-94	3.3	2.6-4.2	General population
9	2006	USA	9,000	95-104	3.6	2.9-4.5	General population
10	2007	USA	10,000	105-114	3.9	3.2-4.8	General population
11	2008	USA	11,000	115-124	4.2	3.5-5.1	General population
12	2009	USA	12,000	125-134	4.5	3.8-5.4	General population
13	2010	USA	13,000	135-144	4.8	4.1-5.7	General population
14	2011	USA	14,000	145-154	5.1	4.4-6.0	General population
15	2012	USA	15,000	155-164	5.4	4.7-6.3	General population
16	2013	USA	16,000	165-174	5.7	5.0-6.6	General population
17	2014	USA	17,000	175-184	6.0	5.3-6.9	General population
18	2015	USA	18,000	185-194	6.3	5.6-7.2	General population
19	2016	USA	19,000	195-204	6.6	5.9-7.5	General population
20	2017	USA	20,000	205-214	6.9	6.2-7.8	General population
21	2018	USA	21,000	215-224	7.2	6.5-8.1	General population
22	2019	USA	22,000	225-234	7.5	6.8-8.4	General population
23	2020	USA	23,000	235-244	7.8	7.1-8.7	General population
24	2021	USA	24,000	245-254	8.1	7.4-9.0	General population
25	2022	USA	25,000	255-264	8.4	7.7-9.3	General population
26	2023	USA	26,000	265-274	8.7	8.0-9.6	General population
27	2024	USA	27,000	275-284	9.0	8.3-9.9	General population
28	2025	USA	28,000	285-294	9.3	8.6-10.2	General population
29	2026	USA	29,000	295-304	9.6	8.9-10.5	General population
30	2027	USA	30,000	305-314	9.9	9.2-10.8	General population
31	2028	USA	31,000	315-324	10.2	9.5-11.1	General population
32	2029	USA	32,000	325-334	10.5	9.8-11.4	General population
33	2030	USA	33,000	335-344	10.8	10.1-11.7	General population
34	2031	USA	34,000	345-354	11.1	10.4-11.8	General population
35	2032	USA	35,000	355-364	11.4	10.7-12.1	General population
36	2033	USA	36,000	365-374	11.7	11.0-12.4	General population
37	2034	USA	37,000	375-384	12.0	11.3-12.7	General population
38	2035	USA	38,000	385-394	12.3	11.6-13.0	General population
39	2036	USA	39,000	395-404	12.6	11.9-13.3	General population
40	2037	USA	40,000	405-414	12.9	12.2-13.6	General population
41	2038	USA	41,000	415-424	13.2	12.5-13.9	General population
42	2039	USA	42,000	425-434	13.5	12.8-14.2	General population
43	2040	USA	43,000	435-444	13.8	13.1-14.5	General population
44	2041	USA	44,000	445-454	14.1	13.4-14.8	General population
45	2042	USA	45,000	455-464	14.4	13.7-15.1	General population
46	2043	USA	46,000	465-474	14.7	14.0-15.4	

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The term "computer system" as used herein generally describes the hardware and software components that in combination allow the execution of computer programs.

5 The computer programs may be implemented in software, hardware, or a combination of software and hardware. A computer system's hardware generally includes a processor, memory media, and Input/Output (I/O) devices. As used herein, the term "processor" generally describes the logic circuitry that responds to and processes the basic instructions that operate a computer system. The term "memory medium" includes an installation
10 medium, e.g., a CD-ROM, or floppy disks; a volatile computer system memory such as DRAM, SRAM, EDO RAM, Rambus RAM, etc.; or a non-volatile memory such as optical storage or a magnetic medium, e.g., a hard drive. The term "memory" is used synonymously with "memory medium" herein. The memory medium may comprise other types of memory or combinations thereof. In addition, the memory medium may be located in a first
15 computer in which the programs are executed, or may be located in a second computer that connects to the first computer over a network. In the latter instance, the second computer provides the program instructions to the first computer for execution. In addition, the computer system may take various forms, including a personal computer system, mainframe computer system, workstation, network appliance, Internet appliance,
20 personal digital assistant (PDA), television system or other device. In general, the term "computer system" can be broadly defined to encompass any device having a processor that executes instructions from a memory medium.

The memory medium preferably stores a software program or programs for a
25 dynamic database packageset switching method in a financial service organization business transaction processing system as described herein. The software program(s) may be implemented in any of various ways, including procedure-based techniques, component-based techniques, and/or object-oriented techniques, among others. For example, the software program may be implemented using ActiveX controls, C++

objects, JavaBeans, Microsoft Foundation Classes (MFC), or other technologies or methodologies, as desired. A CPU, such as the host CPU, executing code and data from the memory medium includes a means for creating and executing the software program or programs according to the methods, flowcharts, and/or block diagrams described
5 below.

A computer system's software generally includes at least one operating system such as MVS available from International Business Machines (IBM) Corporation, a specialized software program that manages and provides services to other software programs on the
10 computer system. Software may also include one or more programs to perform various tasks on the computer system and various forms of data to be used by the operating system or other programs on the computer system. The data may include but are not limited to databases, text files, and graphics files. A computer system's software generally is stored in non-volatile memory or on an installation medium. A program may be copied into a volatile
15 memory when running on the computer system. Data may be read into volatile memory as the data is required by a program.

A server program may be defined as a computer program that, when executed, provides services to other computer programs executing in the same or other computer
20 systems. The computer system on which a server program is executing may be referred to as a server, though it may contain a number of server and client programs. In the client/server model, a server program awaits and fulfills requests from client programs in the same or other computer systems. An example of a computer program that may serve as a server is Windows NT server, available from Microsoft Corporation.

25
Figure 1 - A block diagram illustrating a prior art financial service organization business transaction processing system

In Figure 1, an embodiment of a prior art financial service organization business transaction processing system 100 may include a computer system 110, an operating system 150, a user display screen 130 connected to the computer system via a link 140, and a database 170 residing on data storage 120. Computer system 110 includes memory 160 configured to store computer programs for execution on system 100, and a central processing unit (not shown) configured to execute instructions of computer programs residing on system 100. Application program 180 may be stored in memory 160. Database access requests generated by the Application program 180 are processed by the FSO database 170. If requested FSO data is available within the FSO database 170 then it retrieves the requested FSO data from the data storage 120. If requested FSO data is not available within the FSO database 170 then it may send an error message to the Application program 180. The user working at a display screen 130 may need to change the Application program 180 source code to eliminate the FSO database 170 error.

15 Figure 2 - A block diagram illustrating one embodiment of a financial service organization business transaction processing system utilizing a dynamic database packageset switching method

In Figure 2, an embodiment of a financial service organization business transaction processing system 200, utilizing a dynamic database packageset switching method, may include a computer system 210, an operating system 260, a user display screen 230 connected to the computer system via a link 240, a computing environment monitoring software 250 connected to a dynamic database packageset switching software 290, and a database 280 residing on data storage 220. Computer system 210 includes memory 270 configured to store computer programs for execution on system 200, and a central processing unit (not shown) configured to execute instructions of computer programs residing on system 200. Application program 295 is used to interface to and process financial services organization business transactions requested by a user working at a user display screen 230. Application program 295 may be stored in memory 260.

A user working at display screen 230 may execute a transaction associated with Application program 295. The transaction may need data from FSO database 280. FSO database 280 access requests from the Application program 295 are processed by the dynamic database packageset switching module 290. The dynamic database packageset switching module 290 dynamically selects the packageset name associated with the application program. The packageset specified memory location of the requested FSO data and forwards that information to the FSO database 280. The requested FSO data within the FSO database 280 is then retrieved from the data storage 220.

10 Figure 3 - A prior art database domain architecture of a financial service organization business transaction processing system

Figure 3 illustrates a prior art database domain architecture of a financial service organization business transaction processing system with the database domain consisting of a single database sub-system 300, a single database environment 310 within the database sub-system 300 and one or more databases 320 within the single database environment 310. Prior art database design and set up restrictions normally limit the financial service organization business transaction processing system to use the single environment within the same DB2 sub-system.

20 Figure 4 - A multi-environment, multi-database domain architecture of one embodiment of a financial service organization business transaction processing system

Figure 4 illustrates a multi-environment, multi-database domain architecture of one embodiment of a financial service organization business transaction processing system with a single database sub-system, one or more database environments within the single database sub-system and one or more databases within one of the database environments. The dynamic database packageset switching design is capable of

processing, at run time, an FSO database access request from the Application Program which would be independent of the current database environment and database name.

Figure 5 - A Flowchart illustrating the prior art for processing a business transaction which involves a change in database environment according to one embodiment;

Figure 5 is a flowchart illustrating the prior art for processing an FSO business transaction. If the Application Program associated with the business transaction requests data not available in the current database environment or in the current database name then the Application Program source code must be modified. Modifying an application program source code to accommodate a change in database environment or an addition of a new database, according to one embodiment, is time consuming and expensive. In one embodiment, steps 500 and 505 may be performed in a business transaction processing program in the FSO system. The user of the FSO computer may START the prior art FSO processing method by initiating a business transaction. In step 500, the user initiated business transaction may communicate with an application program. In step 501, in response to the user requested business transaction, the application program may generate one or more requests for data from FSO computer database. In step 502, a determination may be made if the requested data is obtainable within the definition of the current environment. If the requested may be obtained in the current environment then program control is passed to step 503. If the requested may not be obtained in the current environment then program control is passed to step 505. In step 505, the user of the FSO computer system may need to change the application program source code, in an off-line mode, to modify the environment registry values used in FSO database definition. In step 503, a determination may be made if the requested data is obtainable within the current database name. If the requested may be obtained in the current database name then program control may be passed to step 510 in Figure 5a. In step 504, the user of the FSO computer system may need to change the application program source code, in an off-line mode, to modify the database registry values used in FSO database definition.

Figure 5a - A Continuation of Flowchart illustrated in Figure 5

Figure 5a is a continuation of flowchart illustrated in Figure 5. In step 510, in one embodiment, the request for data may be passed on to a database manager in the FSO computer system to physically locate the requested data. In step 520, in one embodiment, the requested data is retrieved and passed on to the originating application program.

Figure 6 – A Flowchart illustrating the runtime version of a dynamic database packageset switching method according to one embodiment

Figure 6 is a flowchart illustrating the runtime version of the dynamic database packageset switching method for performing database access during the processing an FSO business transaction. If the Application program associated with the business transaction requests data which may not be available in the current database environment or in the current database name then the dynamic database packageset switching software dynamically changes the environment or the database name without requiring a source code change to access the requested data. In one embodiment, steps 600 and 603 may be performed in a business transaction processing program in the FSO system. The user of the FSO computer may START the dynamic database packageset switching method for performing database access during the processing an FSO business transaction by initiating a business transaction. In step 600, the user requested business transaction may initiate an application program. In step 601, in response to the user requested business transaction, the application program may generate one or more requests for data from the FSO computer database. In step 602, the dynamic database packageset switching method for performing database access obtains the requested data from the FSO database without changing the application program source code. Further detail of step 602 is shown in Figure 7b. In step 603, the dynamic database packageset switching method returns the requested data to the application program.

Figure 7a - A flowchart illustrating one embodiment of the configuration and runtime use of dynamic database packageset switching method

5 Figure 7a is a flowchart illustrating the configuration and runtime version of the dynamic database packageset switching method for performing database access during the processing an FSO business transaction. In one embodiment, steps 700 through 720 may be performed in a business transaction processing program in the FSO system. The user of the FSO computer may START the configuration of the dynamic database
10 packageset switching method by defining values in a dynamic database packageset switching table. In one embodiment, the dynamic database packageset switching table may consist of data values stored in one or more rows and two columns. Column number one may comprise a database identifier and column number two may comprise a user defined key. The user defined key structure may be defined by selecting one or more data
15 dictionary elements arranged in a specific sequence. The database identifier in column number one may comprise a pointer to the FSO computer database location associated with the value of the user defined key in column number two. The dynamic database packageset switching table configuration method is further detailed in Figures 11 through 16. In step 710, the dynamic database packageset switching software may be compiled,
20 generated and downloaded. In step 720, the user may execute the dynamic database packageset switching software.

Figure 7b - A continuation of flowchart in Figure 7a

25 Figure 7b is the continuation of flowchart in Figure 7a. In step 722, the dynamic database switching software receives a request for data stored in the FSO database from the application program. In step 723, the dynamic database switching software program may build a key in real-time, consistent with the user defined key structure defined in step 700. The key may then be used to access the dynamic database switching table to

find a database identifier with a matching entry in the user defined key value. In step 724, the dynamic database switching software program may use the database identifier to request data from FSO database. On receiving the requested data from the FSO database, program control may transfer to step 725. The dynamic database switching software
5 program may send the requested data to the application program in step 725. This completes the data request/response cycle for the application program, using the dynamic database switching software program. In step 726, the dynamic database switching software program may constantly monitor if the FSO computer is on-line. If it is on-line, program control transfers to step 722.

10

Figure 8 – A data flow diagram illustrating dynamic database packageset switching for an associated application program database request according to one embodiment

Figure 8 is a data flow diagram illustrating dynamic database packageset
15 switching for an associated application program database request, according to one embodiment. In step 800, a user requests an FSO business transaction. In step 810, an application program associated with the business transaction processes the user request and generates a request for FSO data, which may be required to complete the business transaction, to the dynamic database packageset switching software. In step 820, the input
20 processing portion of the dynamic database packageset switching software may gather additional transaction related information regarding the application program request for FSO data. In one embodiment, this may include the application program name, program variable, location of user and similar other. In step 840, the dynamic database packageset switching software may dynamically create a key to access the dynamic database
25 packageset switching table. In steps 850 and 860, the dynamic database packageset switching software may find a matching user defined key with an associated database identifier. In step 870, the dynamic database packageset switching software may use the database identifier to point to the physical data storage location in the FSO database. In steps 880 and 830, the requested data from FSO database may be returned to the dynamic

database packageset switching software which may be passed on to the application program in step 830. The application program may then display requested data to user to complete the user business transaction.

5 Figure 9 – A data flow diagram illustrating a legacy method for an application program database request according to one embodiment

Figure 9 is a data flow diagram illustrating a legacy method for an application program database request, according to one embodiment. In step 900, a user requests an FSO business transaction. In step 910, an application program associated with the business transaction may process the user request and may generate a request for FSO data, which may be required to complete the business transaction. In step 920, the application to specific database interface program may convert the data request to a format understood by the FSO database. In one embodiment, this may include converting the application program data read request written in COBOL to an IBM DB2 database format. In step 930, the requested data from FSO database may be returned to the application to specific database interface program which may be pass on the data to the application program. The application program may then display requested data to user to complete the user business transaction.

20

Figure 10 - One embodiment of a method for selecting data dictionary data elements as key elements available for inclusion in key definitions

Figure 10 illustrates one embodiment of a method for a user of an FSO system to select data dictionary data elements as key elements available for inclusion in key definitions in an FSO system. In this illustration, by way of example, the letters A through Z are used to represent the data elements in the universe of data elements in the data dictionary. In one embodiment, the database may include a table including references to all data elements in the data dictionary that are useable in keys. In another

25

embodiment, each data element in the data dictionary may have a useable in keys parameter associated with it. In one embodiment, the useable in keys parameter may be a binary parameter, and may be set to either allow the data element to be used in key definitions or to exclude the data element from use in key definitions. In one

5 embodiment, a particular data element in the data dictionary may be selected, and information about the selected data element including the useable in keys parameter may be presented on a computer display screen. In one embodiment, a list 122 of all data elements in the data dictionary may be presented on a computer display screen 120 to a user of the FSO system. In one embodiment, a current state 124 of the useable in keys

10 parameter may be displayed with each data element. The state of the useable in keys parameter may be displayed in any form suitable to represent a binary parameter. Examples of forms of displaying states of binary parameters include, but are not limited to: textual binary displays such as YES/NO, Y/N, TRUE/FALSE, T/F, 1/0 and ON/OFF, and; graphic binary displays, such as check boxes and radio buttons. In this example,

15 YES/NO is used, with YES representing a useable in keys parameter set to allow the data element to be used in key definitions, and NO representing a useable in keys parameter set to exclude the data element from use in key definitions. A user may change the state of a useable in keys parameter for a data element by changing the displayed state of the useable in keys parameter. In one embodiment, the user may select the useable in keys

20 parameter using a cursor control device and enter the textual representation of the desired state of the useable in keys parameter using an input device. In one embodiment, the user may select data dictionary data elements as key elements available for inclusion in key definitions to monitor the FSO computing environment.

25 Figure 11 - One embodiment of a method for selecting key elements to be available for inclusion in a particular key definition from a list of key elements available for inclusion in all key definitions

Figure 11 illustrates one embodiment of a method for a user of an FSO system to select a group of key elements available for inclusion as key elements in a particular key definition in the FSO system. In this illustration, by way of example, the letters A through Z are used to represent the data elements in the universe of data elements in the data dictionary. In one embodiment, a list 132 of all key elements available for inclusion in key definitions may be presented on a computer display screen 130 to a user of the FSO system. In this example, list 132 includes key elements N through Z. Each key element in list 132 may have a useable in key parameter 134 associated with it. In one embodiment, a current state 134 of the useable in key parameter may be displayed with each key element. The state of the useable in key parameter may be displayed in any form suitable to represent a binary parameter. In this example, YES/NO is used, with YES representing a useable in key parameter set to allow the key element to be used in this key definition, and NO representing a useable in key parameter set to exclude the data element from use in this key definition. A user may change the state of a useable in key parameter for a key element by changing the displayed state of the useable in key parameter. In one embodiment, the user may select the useable in key parameter using a cursor control device and enter the textual representation of the desired state of the useable in key parameter using an input device.

20 Figure 12 - One embodiment of a method for selecting key elements for inclusion in a key definition from a list of key elements available for inclusion in the key definition

Figure 12 illustrates one embodiment of a method for a user of an FSO system to select key elements for inclusion in a key definition from a list of available key elements for the key definition in the FSO system. In this illustration, by way of example, the letters A through Z are used to represent the data elements in the universe of data elements in the data dictionary. In one embodiment, a list 142 of all key elements available for inclusion in a particular key definition may be presented on a computer display screen 140 to a user of the FSO system. In this example, list 142 includes key

elements V through Z. Computer display screen 140 may also display a “use in this key” parameter 144 and a key element sequence parameter 146 for each key element displayed. The state of the “use in this key” parameter 144 may be displayed in any form suitable to represent a binary parameter. In this example, YES/NO is used, with YES
5 representing a key element selected to be used as a key element in this key definition, and NO representing a key element not selected to be used as a key element in this key definition. A user may change the state of the “use in this key” parameter for a key element by changing the displayed state of the “use in this key” parameter. In one
10 embodiment, the user may select the “use in this key” parameter using a cursor control device and enter the textual representation of the desired state of the “use in this key” parameter using an input device. In this example, the “use in this key” parameter for key elements W, X and Z are set to YES to indicate that W, X and Z are to be used as key elements in the key definition. The key element sequence parameter may be used to specify the order in which the key elements will appear in the key definition. In this
15 example, key element X is set to appear as the first key element, key element W is set to appear as the second key element, and key element Z is set to appear as the third key element.

Figure 13 - One embodiment of a key definition with examples of parameters that may be
20 included in the key element definitions

Figure 13 illustrates an embodiment of a key definition that may have been defined by a user of an FSO system, with key elements displayed on a key definition screen 150. Each key element may include several parameters that define the key
25 element. In one embodiment, the key elements may be displayed as rows on computer display screen 150, with the columns displaying key element parameters. This example shows key elements X, W, and Z. Key element column 152 displays the key element name. Key element sequence column 154 displays the order in which the key elements may appear in the key definition. In this example, key element X is the first key element,

key element W is the second key element, and key element Z is the third key element. Element name column 156 may display a data element name. In this example, key element X is Company ID, key element W is the Credit Card Type, and key element Z is ON US/NOT ON US. Field length column 158 may display a length in units for the key element. In one embodiment, the units are 8-bit bytes. In this example, key element X is 2 bytes long, key element W is 3 bytes long, and key element Z is one byte long. Data type column 160 may display a data type for the key element. In this example, key element X is of data type numeric, and key elements W and Z are of data type character.

10 Figure 14 - One embodiment of a dynamic database packageset switching table for the key definition of Figure 13 with examples of key values and processing parameters

Figure 14 illustrates an embodiment of a dynamic database packageset switching table 170 from a database used in an FSO system, with rows including user defined key values 174 and database identifiers 178 associated with the key values. The dynamic database packageset switching table may be used to store user defined key values and the database identifier values associated with the key values. The user defined key values and the database identifier may be entered by a user of the FSO system. In one embodiment, the dynamic database packageset switching table may include pre-defined key values and the database identifier, and the user of the FSO system may add key values and the database identifier to the dynamic database packageset switching table. In one embodiment, the user defined keys may be configured to monitor the FSO computing environment.

25 The dynamic database packageset switching table may be searched for a particular user defined key value to find the database identifier associated with the key value. In this example, the dynamic database packageset switching table 170 may be used to point to database locations 179 for different key values. The ability for a user of the FSO system to configure key definitions and dynamic database packageset switching

tables at configuration time allows the FSO application programs to look up database location for data in a particular transaction based upon attributes of the transaction. For example, an FSO may add a new city branch 175 to process business transactions for Location 14. The user may include one or more attributes (data elements) of the transaction as key elements in the key definition and define a database pointer 179. In this example, the FSO may be able to add new locations, such as adding Location 14, and process business transactions by merely configuring the dynamic database packageset switching table 170 and without changing any application program source code.

In one embodiment, each row 172 in table 170 holds one key value and its associated database identifier value. In one embodiment, each key value is unique among the key values in the dynamic database packageset switching table. Each key definition is associated with one database identifier value in the dynamic database packageset switching table. A key value may be constructed from the key element values stored in the one or more key elements defined in the key definition for this dynamic database packageset switching table. In this example, the key values are constructed from key elements X (175), W (176), and Z (177), as defined in key description 150 illustrated in Figure 14. In Figure 15, row 1's key value is (12, VIS, Y). The database identifier value corresponding to the key value of (12, VIS, Y) is NN1234567890123456. Searching the dynamic database packageset switching table 170 for the key value of (12, VIS, Y) will return the database identifier value of NN1234567890123456.

Figure 15 - One embodiment of a dynamic database packageset switching table in an FSO system

Figure 15 illustrates one embodiment of the dynamic database packageset switching table 210 in an FSO system database. Dynamic database packageset switching table 210 may include cells 216 for storing user-defined key values 217 in one column 212 and cells 218 for storing user-defined database identifier values 218 in a second

column 214. One row in each table may include one cell 216 for storing a user-defined key value 217 and one cell 218 for storing the user-defined database identifier value 219 associated with the key value. In this example, in Dynamic database packageset switching table, user defined key values (1, 2, ... , n) correlate to database identifiers (1, 2, ..., n).

In one embodiment, cells 216 for storing key values 217 may be of a pre-configured fixed size that is identical for all dynamic database packageset switching tables 210. In this embodiment, the fixed size of cells 216 may be pre-configured large enough to store key values 217 of the maximum size anticipated by the user of the system. In one embodiment, if the pre-configured size of cells 216 is not large enough, the dynamic database packageset switching tables may be re-configured with a larger fixed size for cells 216.

Various embodiments further include receiving or storing instructions and/or data implemented in accordance with the foregoing description upon a carrier medium. Suitable carrier media include memory media or storage media such as magnetic or optical media, e.g., disk or CD-ROM, as well as signals such as electrical, electromagnetic, or digital signals, conveyed via a communication medium such as networks and/or a wireless link.

Although the system and method of the present invention have been described in connection with several embodiments, the invention is not intended to be limited to the specific forms set forth herein, but on the contrary, it is intended to cover such alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as can be reasonably included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method comprising:
entering a key value in a first field of a template displayed on a display
5 screen of a monitor coupled to an FSO computer system;
entering a database identifier in a second field of the template displayed on
the display screen; and
storing the entered key value and the database identifier in a first memory
coupled to the FSO computer system;
10 wherein the key value is configured to access the database identifier in the
first memory, wherein the database identifier is configured to access a first
database coupled to the FSO computer system.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first field of the template corresponds
15 to a key definition, wherein the first field of the template comprises one or
more key fields, wherein entering the key value comprises entering key field
values in the one or more key fields.
3. The method of claim 2, further comprising defining the key definition,
20 wherein the defining the key definition comprises:
displaying one or more data elements on the display screen;
selecting one or more data elements from the displayed one or more data
elements, wherein the selected data elements correspond to the key fields in
the key definition; and
25 storing the key definition in a second memory.
4. The method of claim 1, further comprising storing information that defines
a relationship between the first database and a first database identifier.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the first database is a relational database.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the FSO computer system comprises a second database, wherein the second database comprises the first memory.

5

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the first memory comprises a table in the second database.

10

8. The method of claim 3, wherein the FSO computer system comprises a second database, wherein the second database comprises the second memory.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the second memory comprises a table in the second database.

15

10. The method of claim 3, wherein a portion of the one or more data elements comprise monitoring parameters.

20

11. In a computer system configured to read processing data contained in any one of a plurality of databases, wherein the processing data is used in processing financial service organization (FSO) transaction related data, a method comprising:

25

adding a first database to the plurality of databases;
displaying a template on a display screen of a monitor in data communication with the computer system, wherein the template comprises fields configured to receive data entered by a user;
entering a first key value in a first field of the template;
entering a first database identifier in a second field of the template, wherein the first key value corresponds to the first database identifier, wherein the first database identifier identifies the first database;

storing the template entered first key value and corresponding first database identifier in a memory;

wherein the computer system is configured to access a database of the plurality of databases, wherein the database is identified by a database identifier, wherein the computer system is configured to generate the first key value in response to the computer system receiving FSO related transaction data, wherein the computer system is configured to read the first database identifier stored in the memory in response to the computer system accessing the memory using the generated first key value, wherein computer system is configured to compare the first database identifier with the database identifier, and wherein the computer system is configured to access the first database in response to the computer system determining that the database identifier does not compare equally to the first database identifier read from the memory.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising creating a key definition, wherein the computer system is configured to generate the first key value as a function of the key definition.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein each FSO transaction related data comprises a plurality of data elements, wherein the creating the key definition comprises:

displaying a list of data field representations on the monitor display, wherein each data field representation corresponds to a respective field of FSO transaction related data;

a user selecting a plurality of data field representations displayed on the monitor; and

storing the selected data field representations in memory.

14. A carrier medium comprising program instructions, wherein the program instructions are executable by a computer system to implement:
- entering a key value in a first field of a template displayed on a display screen of a monitor coupled to an FSO computer system;
 - entering a database identifier in a second field of the template displayed on the display screen; and
 - storing the entered key value and the database identifier in a first memory coupled to the FSO computer system;
 - wherein the key value is configured to access the database identifier in the first memory, wherein the database identifier is configured to access a first database coupled to the FSO computer system.
15. The carrier medium of claim 14, wherein the first field of the template corresponds to a key definition, wherein the first field of the template comprises one or more key fields, wherein entering the key value comprises entering key field values in the one or more key fields.
16. The carrier medium of claim 14, wherein the program instructions are further executable by the computer system to implement: defining the key definition, wherein defining the key definition comprises:
- displaying one or more data elements on the display screen;
 - selecting one or more data elements from the displayed one or more data elements, wherein the selected data elements correspond to the key fields in the key definition; and
 - storing the key definition in a second memory.
17. The carrier medium of claim 14, wherein the program instructions are further executable by the computer system to implement: storing information

that defines a relationship between the first database and a first database identifier.

5 18. The carrier medium of claim 14, wherein the first database is a relational database.

10 19. The carrier medium of claim 14, wherein the FSO computer system comprises a second database, wherein the second database comprises the first memory.

20. The carrier medium of claim 19, wherein the first memory comprises a table in the second database.

15 21. The carrier medium of claim 17, wherein the FSO computer system comprises a second database, wherein the second database comprises the second memory.

20 22. The carrier medium of claim 21, wherein the second memory comprises a table in the second database.

23. The carrier medium of claim 16, wherein a portion of the one or more data elements comprise monitoring parameters.

25 24. A carrier medium comprising program instructions, wherein the program instructions are executable by a computer system to implement:
adding a first database to the plurality of databases;
displaying a template on a display screen of a monitor in data communication with the computer system, wherein the template comprises fields configured to receive data entered by a user;

entering a first key value in a first field of the template;
entering a first database identifier in a second field of the template,
wherein the first key value corresponds to the first database identifier, wherein
the first database identifier identifies the first database;

5 storing the template entered first key value and corresponding first
database identifier in a memory;

wherein the computer system is configured to access a database of the
plurality of databases, wherein the database is identified by a database
identifier, wherein the computer system is configured to generate the first key
10 value in response to the computer system receiving FSO related transaction
data, wherein the computer system is configured to read the first database
identifier stored in the memory in response to the computer system accessing
the memory using the generated first key value, wherein computer system is
configured to compare the first database identifier with the database identifier,
15 and wherein the computer system is configured to access the first database in
response to the computer system determining that the database identifier does
not compare equally to the first database identifier read from the memory.

20 25. The carrier medium of claim 24, wherein the program instructions are
further executable by the computer system to implement: creating a key
definition, wherein the computer system is configured to generate the first key
value as a function of the key definition.

25 26. The carrier medium of claim 25, wherein each FSO transaction related
data comprises a plurality of data elements, wherein the creating the key
definition comprises:

displaying a list of data field representations on the monitor display,
wherein each data field representation corresponds to a respective field of
FSO transaction related data;

a user selecting a plurality of data field representations displayed on the monitor, and;
storing the selected data field representations in memory.

- 5 27. A system comprising:
 a computer program;
 an FSO computer system;
 wherein the computer program is executable on the FSO computer system
 to execute:
10 entering a key value in a first field of a template displayed on a display
 screen of a monitor coupled to the FSO computer system;
 entering a database identifier in a second field of the template displayed on
 the display screen; and
 storing the entered key value and the database identifier in a first memory
15 coupled to the FSO computer system;
 wherein the key value is configured to access the database identifier in the
 first memory, wherein the database identifier is configured to access a first
 database coupled to the FSO computer system.
- 20 28. The system of claim 27, wherein the first field of the template corresponds
 to a key definition, wherein the first field of the template comprises one or
 more key fields, wherein entering the key value comprises entering key field
 values in the one or more key fields.
- 25 29. The system of claim 28, wherein the computer program is further
 executable on the FSO computer system to execute: defining the key
 definition, wherein the defining the key definition comprises:
 displaying one or more data elements on the display screen;

selecting one or more data elements from the displayed one or more data elements, wherein the selected data elements correspond to the key fields in the key definition; and
storing the key definition in a second memory.

5

30. The system of claim 27, wherein the computer program is further executable on the FSO computer system to execute: storing information that defines a relationship between the first database and a first database identifier.

10

31. The system of claim 27, wherein the first database is a relational database.

32. The system of claim 27, wherein the FSO computer system comprises a second database, wherein the second database comprises the first memory.

15

33. The system of claim 32, wherein the first memory comprises a table in the second database.

34. The system of claim 29, wherein the FSO computer system comprises a second database, wherein the second database comprises the second memory.

20

35. The system of claim 34, wherein the second memory comprises a table in the second database.

36. The method of claim 29, wherein a portion of the one or more data elements comprise monitoring parameters.

25

37. A system comprising:
a computer program;
an computer system;

wherein the computer program is executable on the computer system to execute:

adding a first database to a plurality of databases;

displaying a template on a display screen of a monitor in data

5 communication with the computer system, wherein the template comprises fields configured to receive data entered by a user;

entering a first key value in a first field of the template;

entering a first database identifier in a second field of the template,

10 wherein the first key value corresponds to the first database identifier, wherein the first database identifier identifies the first database;

storing the template entered first key value and corresponding first database identifier in a memory;

15 wherein the computer system is configured to access a database of the plurality of databases, wherein the database is identified by a database identifier, wherein the computer system is configured to generate the first key value in response to the computer system receiving FSO related transaction data, wherein the computer system is configured to read the first database identifier stored in the memory in response to the computer system accessing the memory using the generated first key value, wherein computer system is
20 configured to compare the first database identifier with the database identifier, and wherein the computer system is configured to access the first database in response to the computer system determining that the database identifier does not compare equally to the first database identifier read from the memory.

25 38. The system of claim 37, wherein the computer program is further executable on the computer system to execute: creating a key definition, wherein the computer system is configured to generate the first key value as a function of the key definition.

39. The system of claim 38, wherein each FSO transaction related data comprises a plurality of data elements, wherein the creating the key definition comprises:

displaying a list of data field representations on the monitor display,
wherein each data field representation corresponds to a respective field of
FSO transaction related data;

a user selecting a plurality of data field representations displayed on the
monitor; and

storing the selected data field representations in memory.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A system and method for dynamic selection of a database identifier, associated
5 with a database, based on application program requirements in a Financial Service
Organization (FSO) business transaction processing system. Developers may build
application programs for FSO business transactions with increased flexibility to changing
business requirements and reduced development time. The dynamic database packageset
software, which may comprise of a dynamic database packageset table, may provide
10 functionality to isolate the FSO application program source code from changes to the
FSO database. The FSO computer system may include one or more processing
parameters. A processing parameter may have one key definition, one or more key
values with one processing parameter value assigned to each key value. The dynamic
database packageset switching table may include user defined keys and their associated
15 database identifier values. Configuring the dynamic packageset switching table may
include defining user defined keys and their associated database identifier values. User
defined key definitions may include providing a user interface for the selection of one or
more data elements to be used as key elements in the key definition. The user interface
may also allow the specification of a sequence in which the key elements will appear in
20 the key definition. Configuring a key value and the database identifier value associated
with the key value may include providing a user interface for entering key element values
that may be combined to form the key value, and for entering the database identifier
values associated with the key value. Re-configuring the dynamic packageset switching
table may include adding, deleting or modifying entries.

25

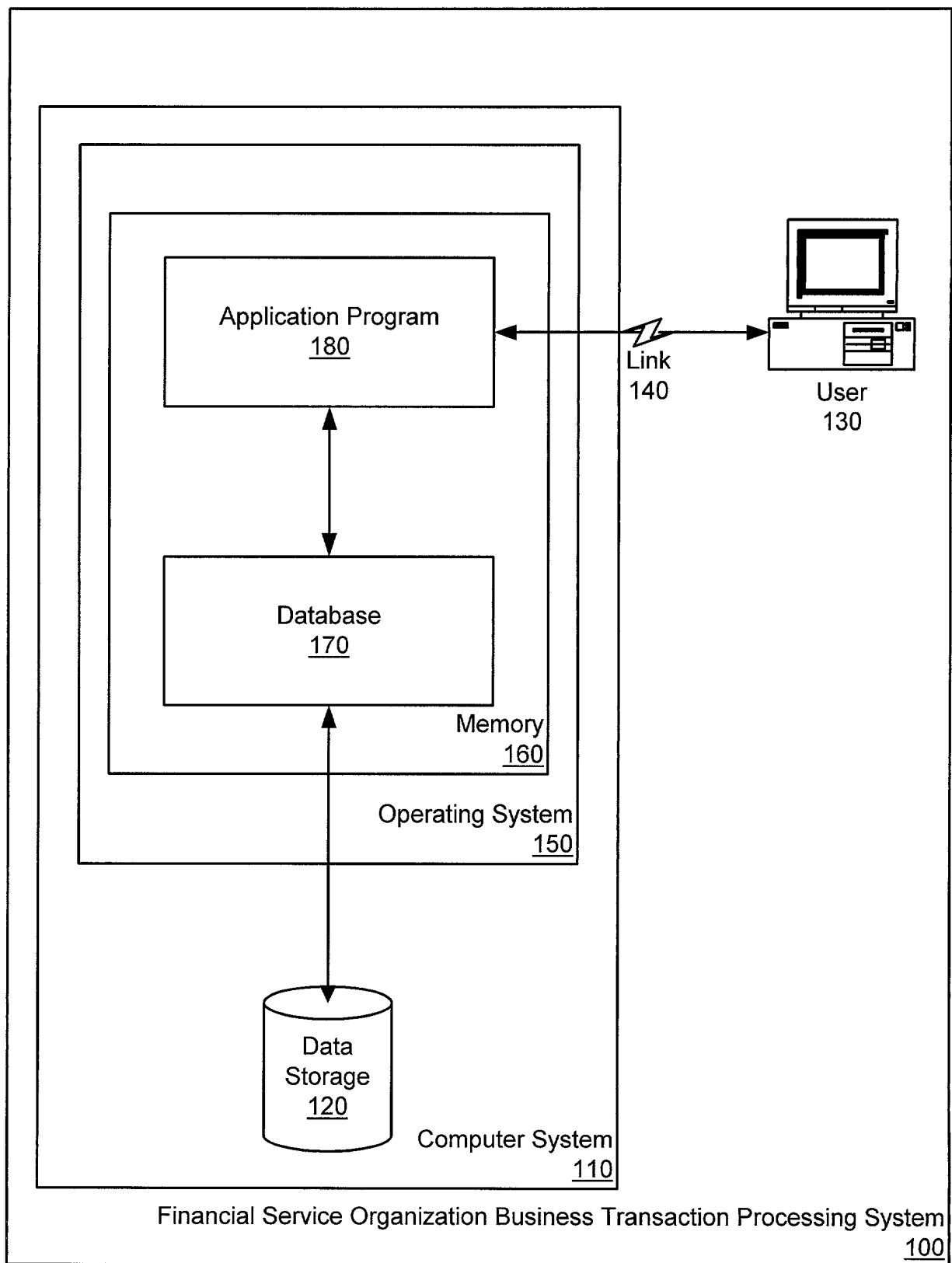


Figure 1

Prior Art

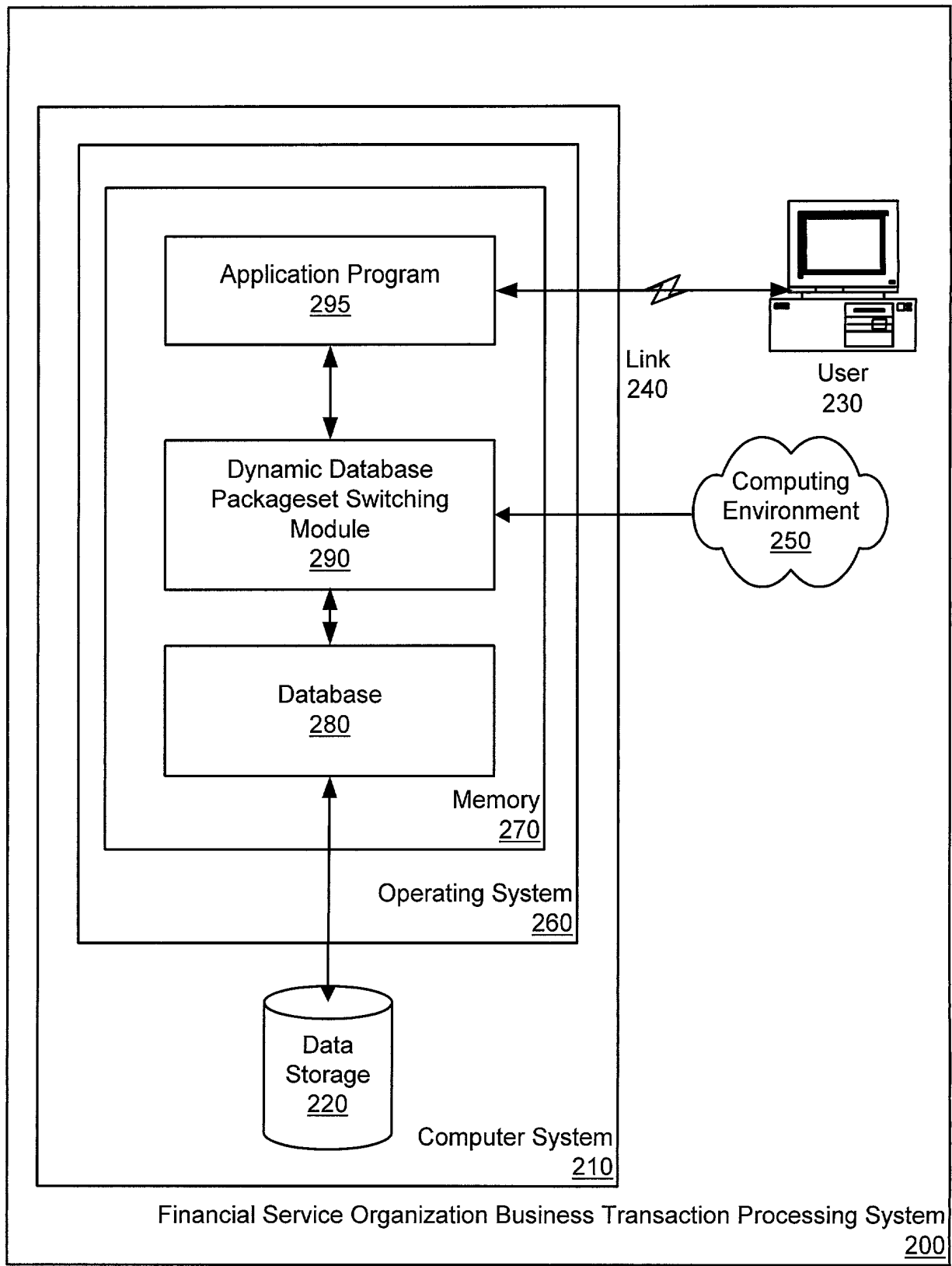


Figure 2

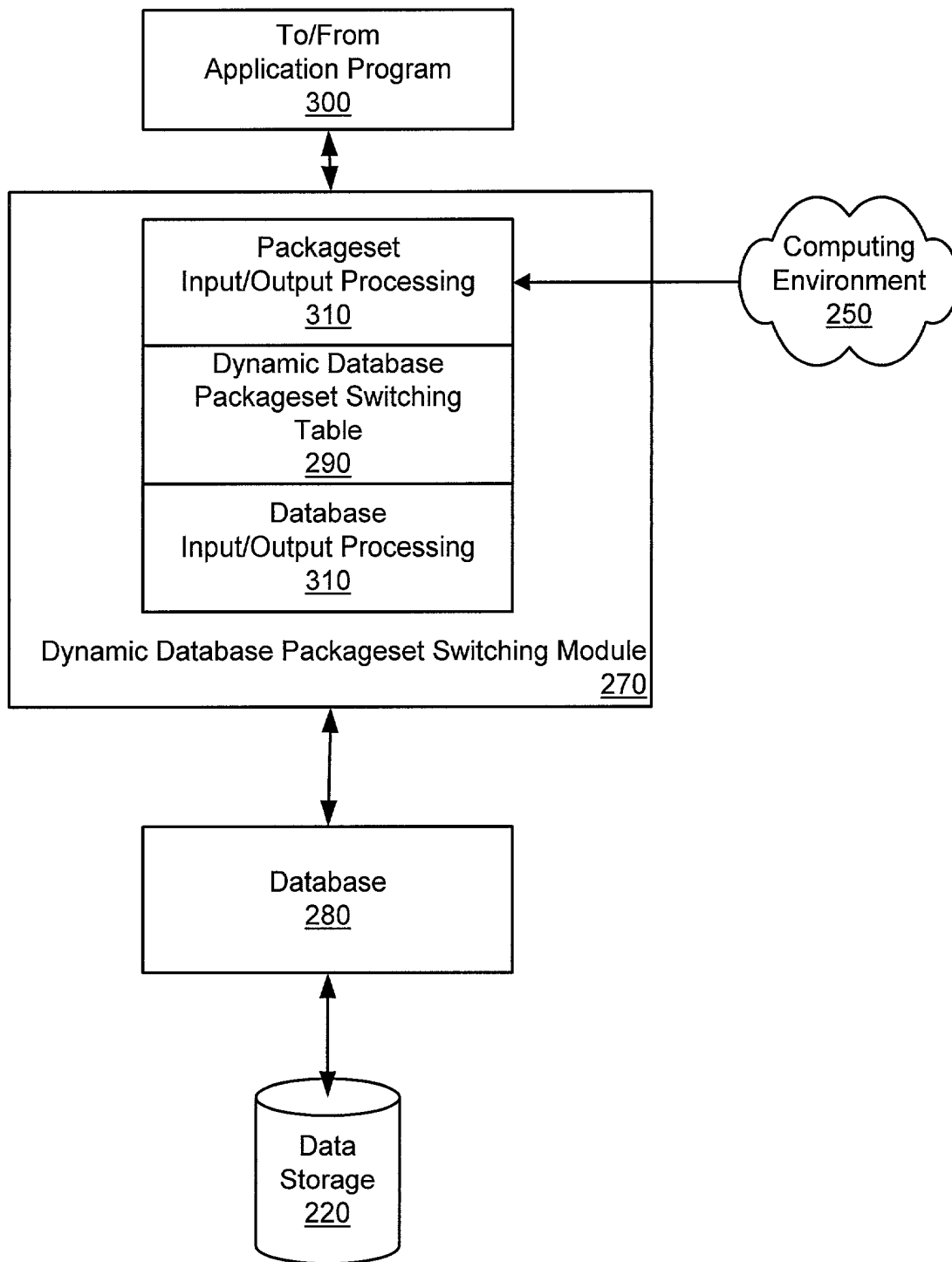


Figure 2a

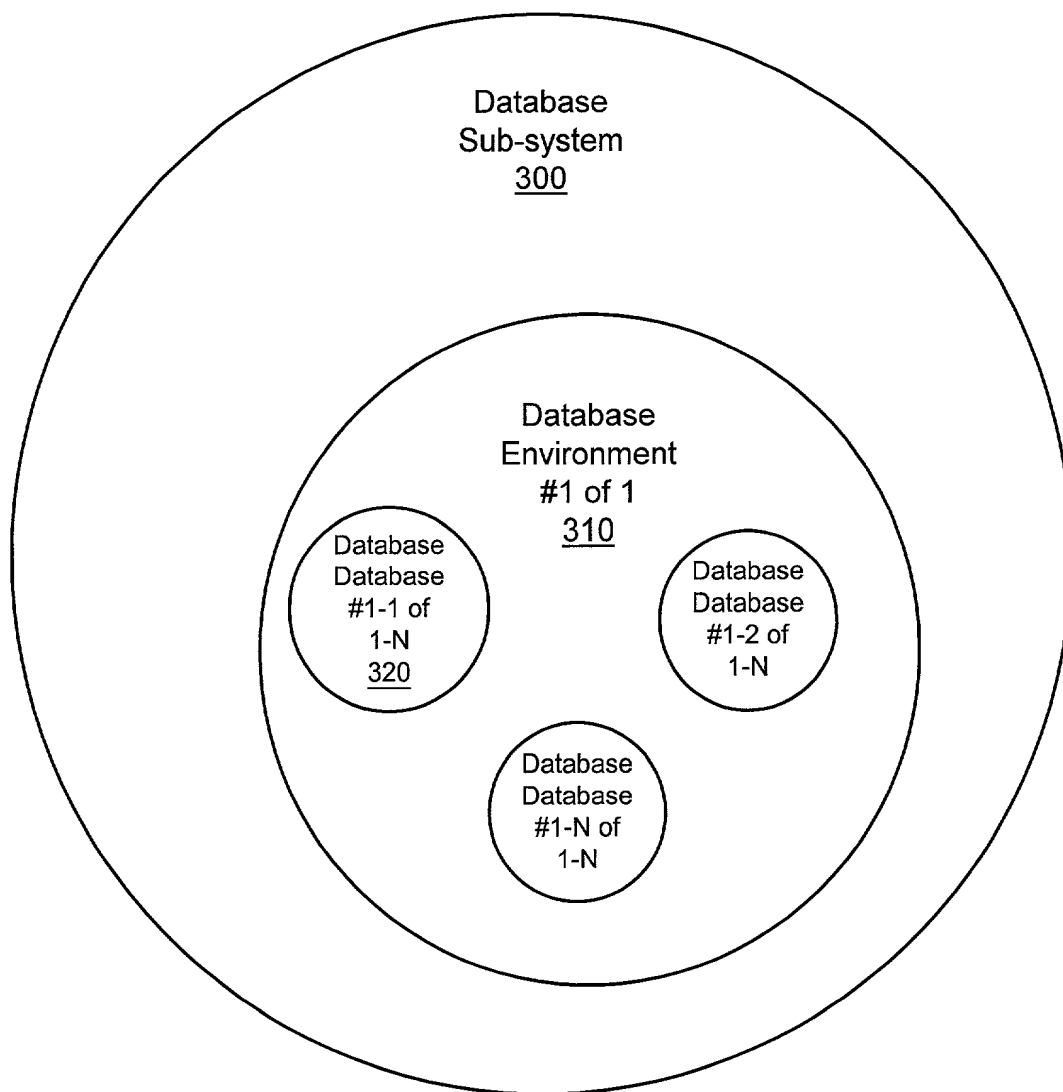


Figure 3

Prior Art

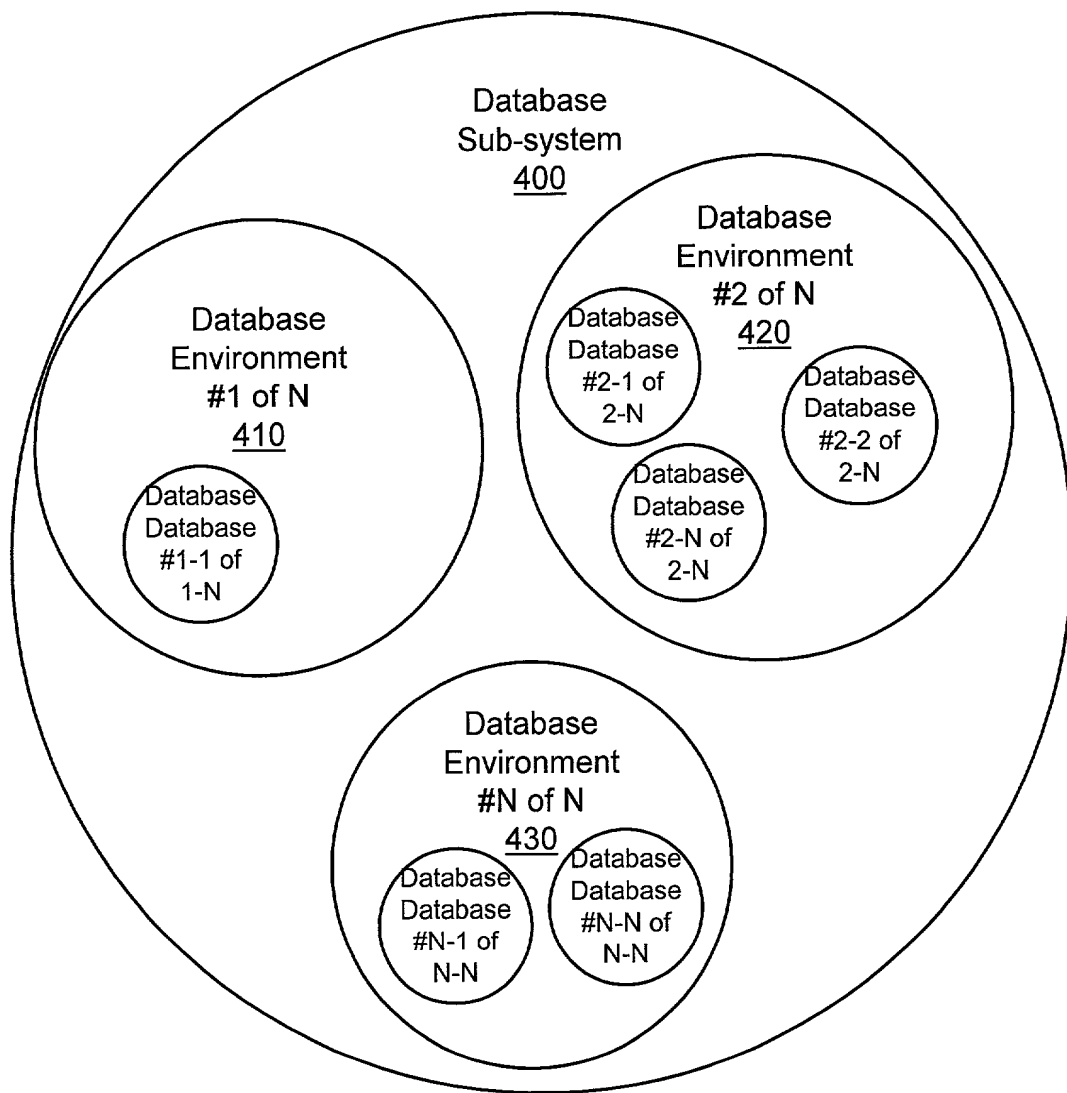


Figure 4

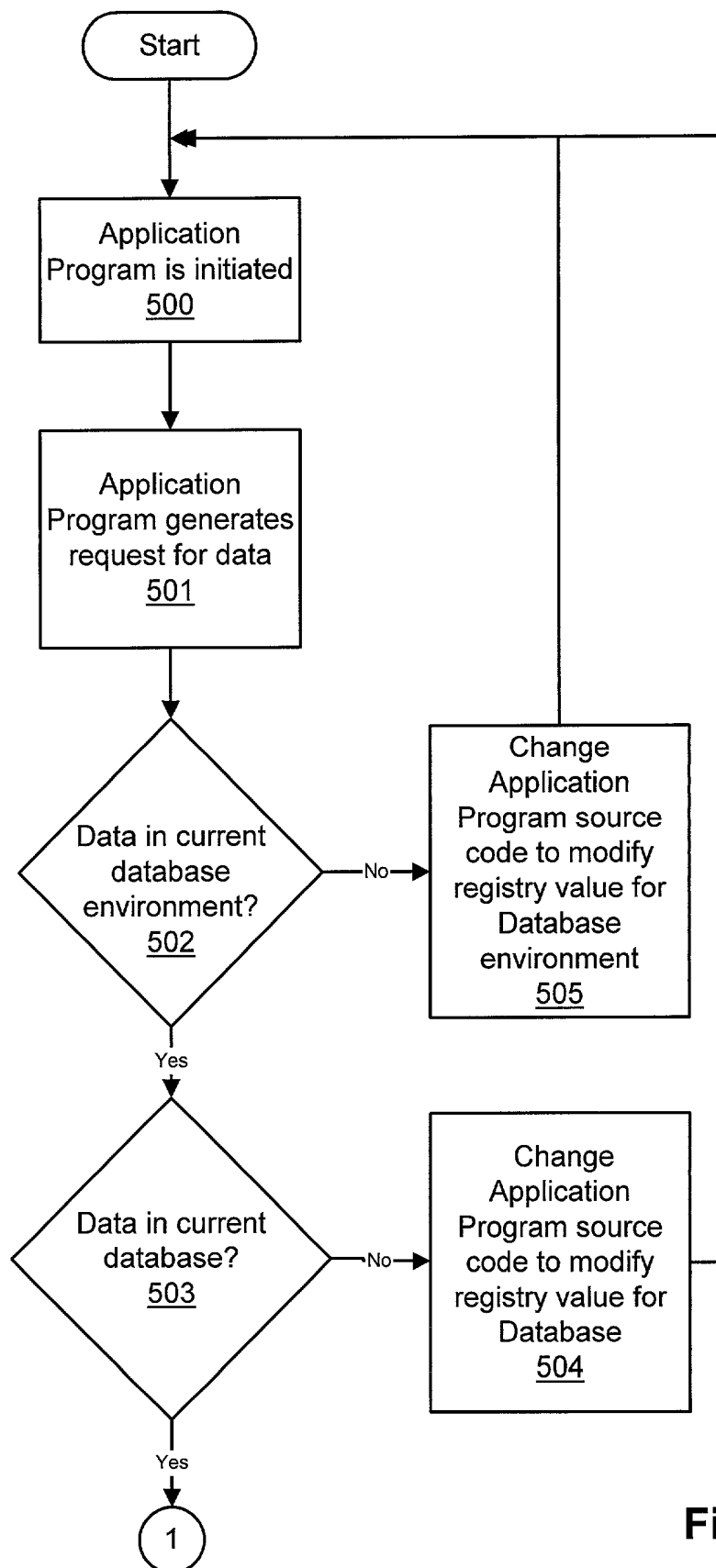


Figure 5

Prior Art

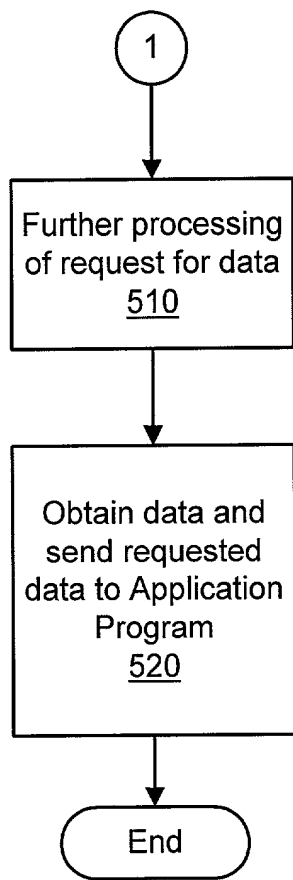


Figure 5a

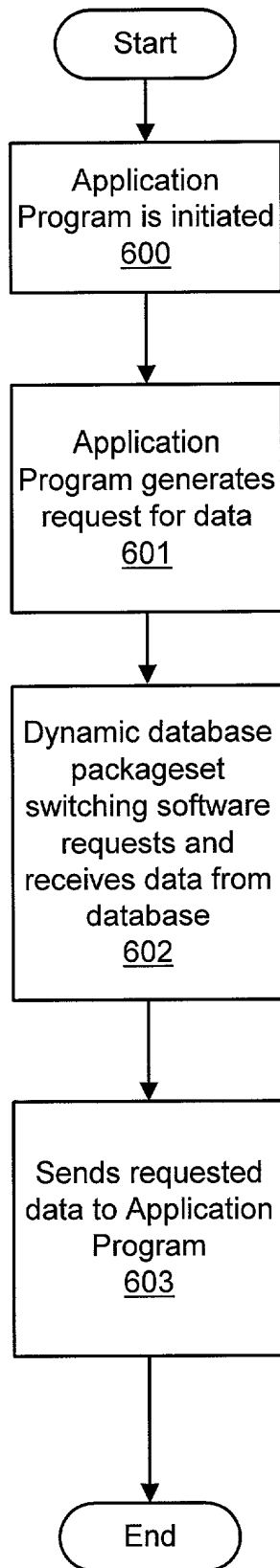
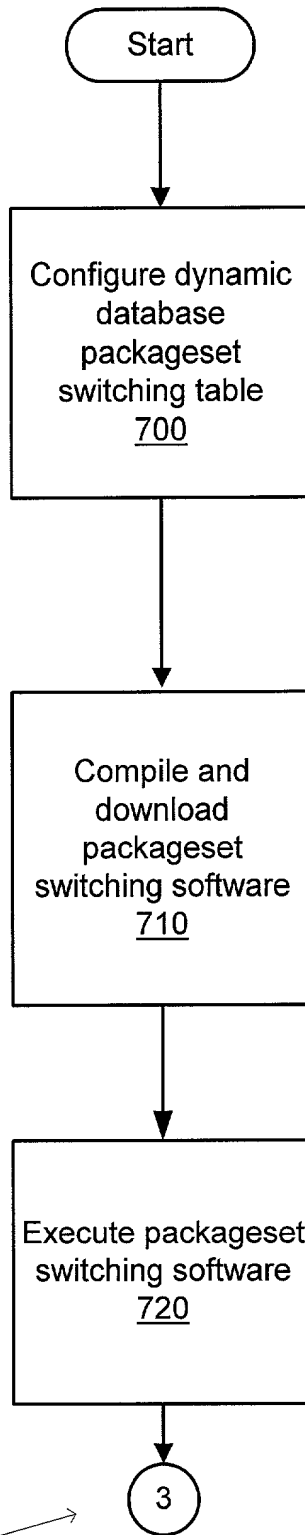


Figure 6



Refer to Figure 7b

Figure 7a

Detail of 602
Figure 6

From Figure 7a

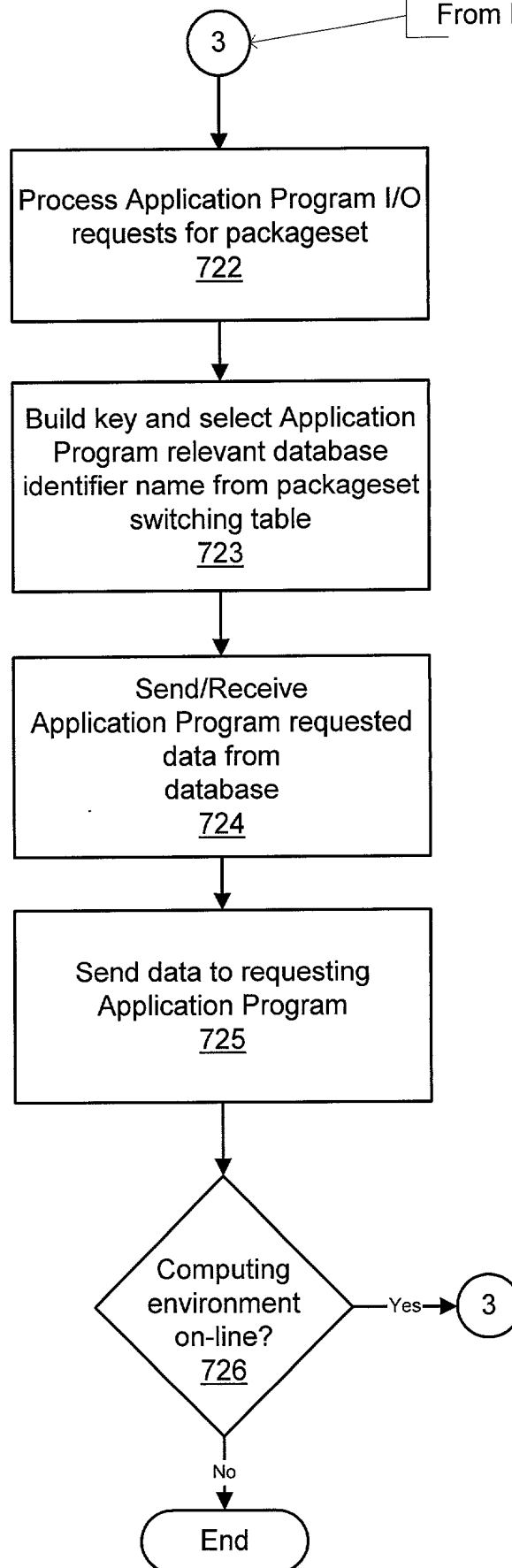


Figure 7b

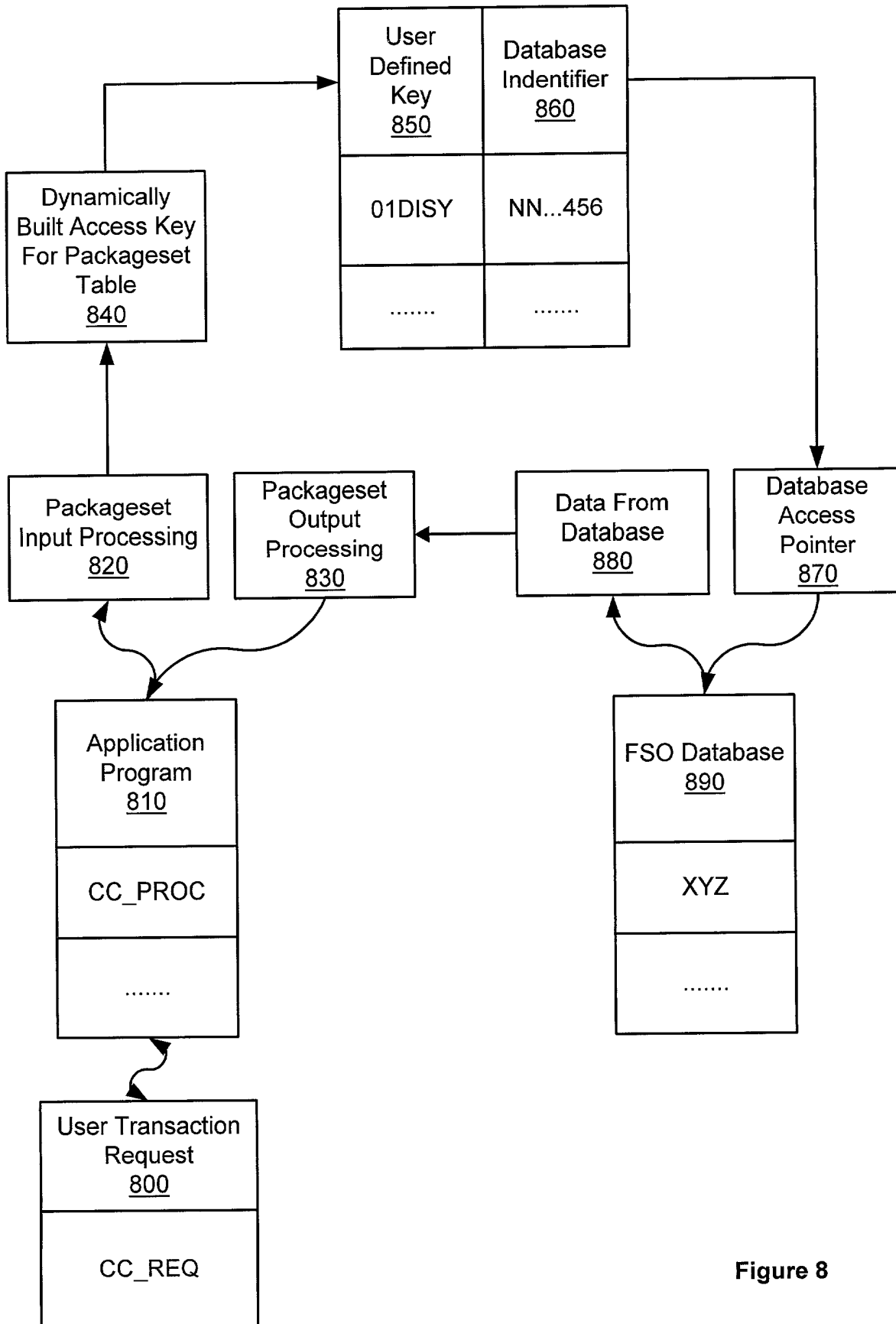
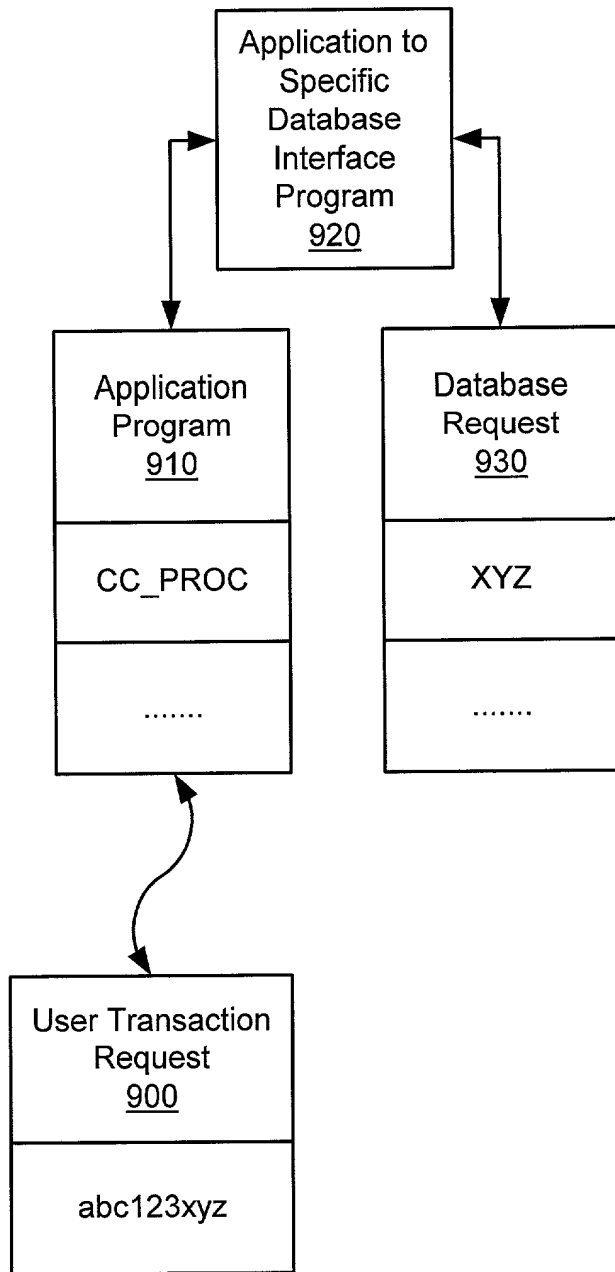


Figure 8



PRIOR ART

Figure 9

120	
122	
124	
<u>DICTIONARY ELEMENTS</u>	<u>USEABLE IN KEYS?</u>
A	NO
B	NO
C	NO
D	NO
E	NO
F	NO
G	NO
H	NO
I	NO
J	NO
K	NO
L	NO
M	NO
N	YES
O	YES
P	YES
Q	YES
R	YES
S	YES
T	YES
U	YES
V	YES
W	YES
X	YES
Y	YES
Z	YES

FIGURE 10

132 <u>AVAILABLE KEY ELEMENTS</u>	134 <u>USEABLE IN KEY?</u>	130 <u></u>
N	NO	
O	NO	
P	NO	
Q	NO	
R	NO	
S	NO	
T	NO	
U	NO	
V	YES	
W	YES	
X	YES	
Y	YES	
Z	YES	

FIGURE 11

142 <u>AVAILABLE KEY ELEMENTS</u>	144 <u>USE AS KEY FIELD?</u>	146 <u>SEQUENCE</u>	140 <u></u>
V	NO	N/A	
W	YES	2	
X	YES	1	
Y	NO	N/A	
Z	YES	3	

FIGURE 12

<u>KEY FIELD</u>	<u>FIELD SEQUENCE</u>	<u>ELEMENT NAME</u>	<u>FIELD LENGTH</u>	<u>FIELD TYPE</u>
X	1	COMPANY ID	2	NUMERIC
W	2	CREDIT CARD TYPE	3	CHARACTER
Z	3	ON US/NOT ON US	1	CHARACTER

FIGURE 13

<u>ROW</u>	<u>KEY VALUES</u>			<u>PACKAGESET SWITCHING TABLE VALUES</u>
	<u>X</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Z</u>	<u>DATABASE IDENTIFIER VALUE</u>
<u>1</u>	12	VIS	Y	NN1234567890123456
<u>2</u>	12	DIS	Y	NN1234567890123457
<u>3</u>	12	*	*	NN1234567890123458
<u>4</u>	12	*	Y	NN1234567890123459
<u>5</u>	14	VIS	N	NN1234567890123460
<u>6</u>	14	DIS	N	NN1234567890123461
<u>7</u>	*	*	*	NN1234567890123462

FIGURE 14

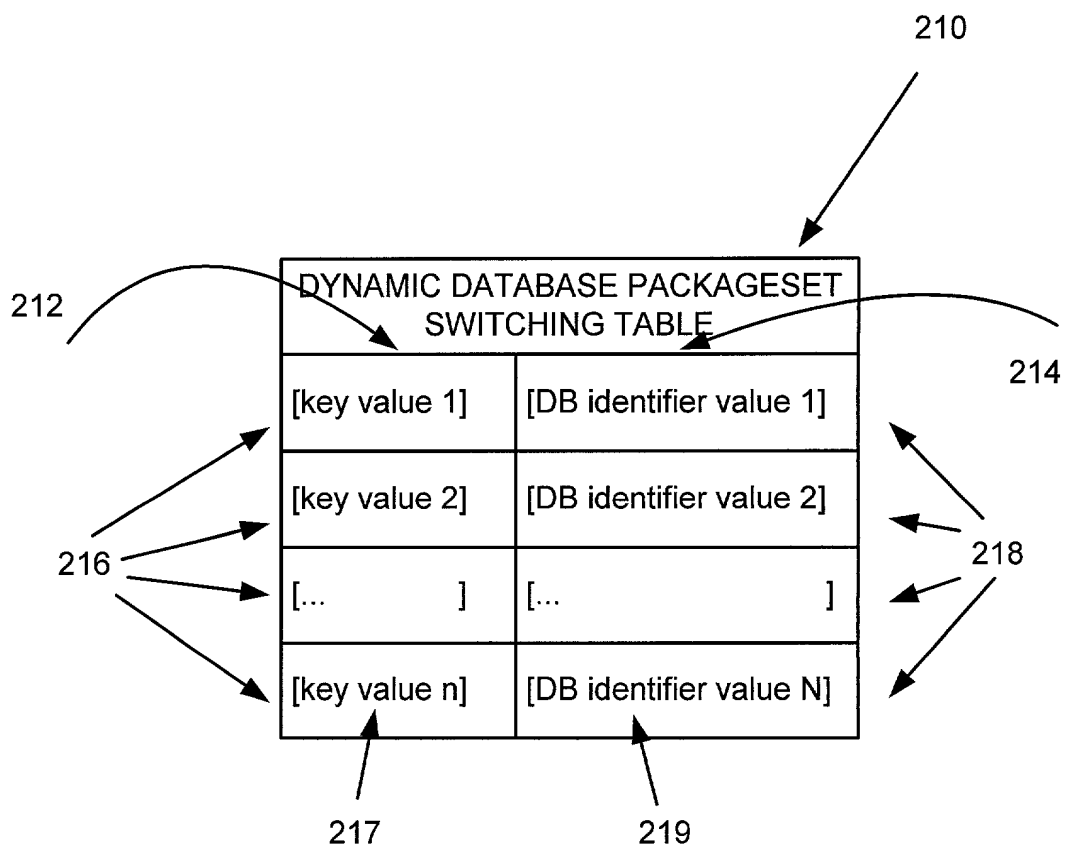


FIGURE 15